INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

LETTERS FROM MR. TOWNSEND HARRIS.

HIS VISIT TO YEDDO.

From The Washington Union. The subjoined narrative of the visit of Townsend Harris, esq., United States Consul for Japan, to Yeddo, and the presentation of the letter of the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan, will be read with the interest which attaches to everything connected with our relations with the Eastern World. These letters, written with conversational freedom, and not intended for the public eye, we are gratified to have the opportunity to lay before our readers:

U. S. Consulate General, Simona, Japan, July 3, 1858.

Mr Dear —: You are aware that I brought with me to this country a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the Emperor of Japan. In United States, addressed to the Emperor of Japan. In the month of October, 1856, I wrote to the Government of Yeddo that I wished to go to that city for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I had been intrusted. It would not interest yout or read an account of the various means used by the Japanese to induce me to deliver the letter at Simoda, nor to read an account of the negotiations thereupon, which were span out for some ten months. At last, finding that I could not be moved from my original determination, they yielded all the points at issue, and agreed that I should go to Yeddo, and deliver the letter, at a public audience, to the Emperor. This was a decided success, and I drew favorable omens from this removal of the great barrier which had intherto prevented a personal communication with the Government. More thas two menths were consumed by the Japanese in making their preparations for my journey and for my respection at Yeddo. I was informed that the Emperor had given orders that I should receive the same honors as are paid to the princes of the blood, as well on the road as in the towns and villages through which I would passe. I was told that the Vice-Governor of Simoda would attend me, in the character of a courier, and that he would implicitly obey all my instructions. My train numbered some 150 persons, composed or guards (my own), nerrimon bearers, and a large number of coolies. I had permitted the Japaness to arrange and dress my train according to their ideas of propriety, and what they conceived was due to the representative of the President of the United States. My guards, each with two swords in the girdle, and clad in new silk dresses, as they swelled and strutted U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL

propriety, and what they controlled the United States. In prepresentative of the President of the United States. My guards, each with two swords in the girdle, and clad in new silk dresses, as they swelled and strutted about, appeared to be "mightly uplified in heart," while they and my bearers and grooms appeared to have "broken out" all over their bodies with "spread eagles," as the back, breast and sleeves of their dresses were sprinkled over with the arms of the United States, which were nextly painted on them. I performed the journey partly on horse-back and partly in a norrimon, which is the Japanese name for a palanguis. The Japanese norrimon will compare with the celebrated iron eages of Cardinal Balne of France, in which the poor inmate could neither its down nor stand which the poor inmate could neither lie down nor stand up. In the norrimon the Japaness kneel and place their feet close together, and then sit on their heels; it

which the poor inmate could neither lie down nor stand up. In the norrimon the Japaness kneel and place their feet close together, and then sit on their heels; if they wish to repose themselves they lean forward, and rest the chin on their knees, so that the body and limbs form three horizontal folds or piles—a position that they assume and keep without annoyance from long practice, and from the great flexibility of their joints, but which is almost unattainable by a white man, and is absolutely unendurable.

I had a norriman made for me seven feet long, and in it I put a mattress and pillows, which made it as comfortable as the Indian palanquin; but of all the modes of traveling, the camel, the elephant, and the palanquin are the most fatiguing.

On the lovely morning of Monday, Nov. 23, I started for the long-desired goal of my wishes—Yeddo. Four lads, with small bamboo wands, led the way as harbingers, and their voices sounded quite musical as they sang the Japanese officer on norseback; then came a large lackered tablet, bearing my name and titles in immense Chinese characters. The tablet was supported by two huge transparent lanterus, which bore similar inscriptions. (When I halled, the tablet was placed in front of my quarters, and at night the lanterus were lighted and hung up over the gate of the house.) Next came as stout fellow, bearing the "etars and stripes," with four guards. I followed either on horseback or in my norrimon, and attended by twelve guards. Next came Mr. Hsuskin (interpreter), and after him I do not recollect how it was arranged, except that the Vice Governor brought up the rear.

For the first three days the route was entangled among mountains and deep ravines which composite peninsula of folsu. The path for it could not be called a road) was narrow, and in many places was formed by cutting steps in the Jufa rocks, and sometimes it ran over mountains 4,000 feet high. On the second day I reached Ugasima, and as I emerged from the gorges of Mount Amagi I had my first view of "Yusi Yan princes when they travel; they are called Howjin; and it was in them that I had my quarters for the remainder of my journey.

On my arrival at one of these buildings the Vice-

On my arrival at one of these buildings the Vice-Governor would hasten to compliment me on my arrival, and ask after my health. On one occasion I asked him to come into the house, but he shook his head, and said he dared not do it, as only those of "aniled rank" could enter a Howjin; yet this man has received some thirty steps of promotion, wears the imperial arms on his sleeve, and is the "Leader of One Thousand Stars"—i. e., the commander of one thousand seldiers.

My first day's journey on the To-ky-do was over the mountain Hacone, which is some 4,500 feet high. After I had passed the creet of the mountain, and had descended about one-third of the way. I came to a perfect bijon of a rest house. Everything was in miniature. The house was new, and nothing could exceed its neatness. A miniature garden adorned the rear; the trees were dwarfed to the smallest of possible

exceed its neatness. A ministure garden adorned the rear; the trees were dwarfed to the smallest of possible sizes. Here were tiny temples and grottoes, and bridges so petite that nothing heavier than a fairy could well over them. A canal and fish-pond, paved with mow-white pebbles, were filled with water of crystal clearness; the gold and silver fish, however, were of enormous size, some being quite two feet long, and a gray-headed old carp appeared to be the patriageh of the finny family.

and a gray-headed old carp appeared to be the patriarch of the finny family.

The passage of Mount Hacone was not completed until after nightfall; but I did not regret being be ated, as it afforded me the novel sight of my train brilliantly lighted by a large number of huge bamboo torches. As the train twisted and turned among the descents of the mountain, it looked like the tail of a huge fiery dragon. On reaching the plain I was met by the authorities of the city of Odowara and a whole army of latterns, of all imaginable sizes and colors, each being lanterns, of all imaginable sizes and colors, each being decorated with the arms of its owner, and the whole forming an ensemble that was lively and pleasing. It passed Sunday, the 29th of November, at Kawasaki. passed Sunday, the 29th of November, at Kawasaki. This is the town that Chaplain Bittinger reached when he made his celebrated dash at Yeddo. [See Commodore Perry's Journal of the Japan Expedition]. From my first arrival in Japan up to the present day I have always refused to transact any business or to travel on Sunday. I soon got the Japanese to understand my motive, and I am sure it has increased their respect for me.

travel on Sunday. I soon got the Japanese to understand my motive, and I am sure it has increased their respect for me.

The roads were all repaired and cleanly swept on the whole of my route before I passed; bridges were put in order, and many new ones built; all travel on the road was stopped, so that I did not see those crowds of travelers, priests, nuns, &c., described by Kempfer; the shops an all the towns and villages were closed (except cook-shops and ten-heuses), and the inhabitants, clad in their holiday clothes, knelt on n atsapread in front of their houses; not a sound was heard, nor a gesture indicative of cariosity seen; all was respectful silence. The peop'e were ordered to cast down their eyes as I passed, as I was to high even to be looked as; but this order was only partially obeyed, for the dear daughters of Eve would have a peep, regardlers of consequences. The authorities of the towns and villages met me at their boundaries, and saluted me by kneeling and "knocking head;" they then led the way through their little jurisdictions, and took leave by similar prostrations.

To you, who know me so well, I trust I need not say that these ceremonies and slavish observances but ill agreed with my simple habits, not that they were ut triy repugnant to my sincere Republican principles. But what could I do? I knew that the alamate success of the real object of my mission to Yeddo did, in fact, very much depend on the state and ceremony which was observed on my journey, and which would attend my entry into Yeddo. Such being my feelings and opinions, I did not, on the one hand, demand any of these honors, ror, on the one hand, demand any of these honors, ror, on the one hand, demand any of these honors, ror, on the other, refuse them when effered to me.

On Monday, the 30th of November, I made my entry into Yeddo?

On Monday, the 30th of November, I made my entry the Yeddy. My followers put on their camissimes, or resees of ceremony, decorated with any quantity of oles.

I should not have known when I passed the line which separates Sinagana from Yeddo had the spot not been pointed out to me, as the house form a continuous street for some miles before you reach the actual boundary of the city. From the gate by which I entered the city to my quarters was about seven miles. The streets of Yeddo are divided into sections of 120 yards by yates and nalisades of strong timber. I entered the city to my quarters was about seven miles. The streets of Yeddo are divided into sections of 120 yards by gates and palisades of strong timber. This enables the police to isolate any portion of the city, or any line running through it, and thus prevent the assembling of crowds or mobs. When we approached a gate it was opened, and as soon as the rear had passed through it was closed. The gates of all the cross streets were also kept closed. I could see immense crowds beyond the gates, but the people on our actual line of march were those only that cocapied the buildings on the route. Notwithstanding all this, the number that assembled was prodigious. The center of the way was kept clear, and the crowd kept back by ropes stretched along each side of the street. The assemblage was composed of men, women and children, of all ranks and conditions—the women being the larger number. I estimated the two lines of people that extended along the way, from my entrance into the city to the place provided for my residence, to have been full 300,000. Yet in all this vast concourse I did not hear a word, except the constant cry of the Harbingers. Settle with I hear a word, except the constant cry of the Harbin-

ers, Satu, idiu! You may think it impossible that silence could have

been maintained among so large a number of women, but I assure you it was so.

The house prepared for me was situated within the fourth circle of the castle, or aristocratic portion of the city, and large enough to accommodate 500 persons, n the Japanese manner.

On my arrival I was warmly welsomed by my good friend the Prince of Sinano, who showed me the vari-ous provisions that had been made for my accommo-dation and comfort, and which included chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c., none of which are used by the Japan-

ese. The following day the Prince of Tamba visited me in great state. He said he came as a "special embassacer" from the Emperor to congratulate me on my arrival, and to ask after my health. After receiving these compliments, and making a suitable reply, the Prince pointed to a large box which he said was a present to me from his Mejesty. I found the box contained five large trays of bin-hons, weighing over 100 nearly.

I subsequently visited the hereditary Prince of Hotta I subsequently visited the hereditary Prince of Hotta, Chief of the great Council of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The visit was a pleasant one, and the arrangements for my audience were completed. I gave the Prince a copy of my intended speech to the Emperor, and before I left he gave a copy of the reply the Emperor would make to me. By this arrangement, the speeches being both translated beforehand, we would be enabled to dispense with the presence of interpreters at the audience. On the Monday week after my arrival I set out for the Palace. My train blazed out in new silk dresses, and my guard wore their breeches rolled up to the middle of the thigh. You must know that the wearing of breeches in Japan is a mark of digh rank, or, if worn by an inferior, that he is in the service of one of the highest rank; so that the wearing of breeches here is as much coveted as it said to be in certain quarters in America, and that here, as well as in America, the article is a type or emblem as well as in America, the article is a type or emblem of power or authority. A new flag, made of J spanese crape, was carried before me. This flag is the first for-eign banner that was ever carried through this great crape, was carried before the ... The fight state of the palace was certained through this great city, and I mean to preserve it as a precious relic. The distance from my residence to the Palace was over two miles. On arriving at the bridge over the third most, or ditch, all my train left their horses and norrimon, and was carried over three meats, and through as many fortified gateways up to the gate of the Palace itself. I was received at the entrance by two chamberlains, who, having "knocked head," conducted me to an spartment where I found a chair for my use. Tes, bon-bons, and other refreshmeats, were then offered to me. A large number of the Princes came to be presented to me. At length I was told the Emperor was ready to receive me. I passed through a large hall in which some 300 to 400 of the high nobles of Japan, all dressed in their court dresses, were kneeling, and as salent and as metionless as statnes; and from this hall I entered the audience chamber. At this moment a chamberlain called out, statues; and from this hall I entered the audience chamber. At this moment a chamberlain called out, in a loud voice, "Merrican Embassador," and the Prince of Sinano threw himself down and crawled alorg as I wasked in. Mr. Heusken, my secretary, who carried the President's letter, halted at the entrance. I advanced up the room, making three bowales I proceeded, and halte' at the head of two lines of men, who were prostrate on their faces; those on my right were the five members of the Council of State, with the Prince of Bittsu at their head, and those on the left were three brothers of the Emperor.

His Majesty was seated on a chair placed on a dais, clevated some three feet above the floor of the chamber. He was dressed in yellow silk, and wore a black

clevated some three feet above the floor of the chamber. He was dressed in yellow silk, and wore a black lackered cap that utterly defies description. After a short pause, I made my address to him, and, after a similar pause, he replied to me in a clear and pleasatt voice. When the Emperor had finished, Mr. Heusken brought the President's letter to me. I removed the silk cover (striped, red and white), opened the box, and displayed the writing to the Prince of Bitzu, who now stood up. Then, closing the box, I handed it to the Prince, who placed it on a lackered stand prepared for the purpose. Mr. Heusken having returned to his place, and the Prince being again prostrate, the Emperor bowed to me, smiling pleasantly at the same time. This ended my audience, and I backed out of the room, making three bows as I retired.

The usual dress of the Japanese nobles is of silk, but The usual dress of the Japanese houses is also with the court dress is made of a coarse yellow grass cloth, and for a coronet they wear a black lackered affair that looks like a distracted night cap. I did not see a single gem, jewel or ornament of any kind on the person of the Emperor or on those of his courtiers, who comprised the great nobility of Japan.

From the audience chamber I was taken to another the product of State of State.

room, where I found the five great councilors of State, who, having been presented to me, congratulated me on my audience, and expressed their wonder and astonishment at what they called my "greatness of heart." When I asked for an explanation, they said that they were filled with admiration to see me standerect, look the awful "Tycoon" in the face, speak plainly to him, hear his reply-and all this without any trepidation, or any "aunvering of the muscles of any trepidation, or any "quivering of the muscles of the side." I write all this to let you see that the Japanese Princes understand the use of court compliments. I was then shown a present of fiften silken sobes from His Majesty, and was taken to a room where a banquet, set out on sixty trays, twelve inches high, was prepared for my single stomach. There was food enough for one hundred hungry men!

You must know that the dinner trays (like the breeches) are a muck of rank in Japan; and the rank breeches) are a mark of rank in Japan; and the rank indicated by the hight of the trays, which vary from three to twelve inches in hight. Again, if the trays are lackered, it diminishes the honor connected with the actual hight of the tray, for it indicates that it can be used on another occasion; but if it be made of un-painted cypress wood, the honor is complete, for it says as plain as words can do, "You are so sublime in your rank that to one can dare to est from a tray you have used." My attention was particu-called both to the hight of the trays and to the flattering fact that, "by a special edist," they were made of unvarnished wood. You must know that this same dinner had been the subject of grave discussion, both in Simeda and in Yeddo. They were very anxious I should eat at the Palace. I replied that I would do so cheerfully, provided a person or persons of suitable rank would cat with me; but said that self-respect would forbid my eating at a table where my host his representative declined to sit down. In his representative decimed to sit down. When I and admired the very neat arrangement of the bannet, I was again asked to sit down. I then said, "Say to his Majeety that I thanked him for his offered entertainment." At last the whole affair was sent o my quarters, where I distributed it among my Si-

ioda followers.

After the exhibition of the dinner, I was reconducted to the room I first entered, and, after I had drank of the celebrated "powdered tes," I left, being conducted to the extrance by the two chamberlains, who knocked head with all the force that was due to one who had seen "the King, and yet hired." By the way, I forhead with all the force that was due to one who had seen "the King, and yet kred." By the way, I forgot to state that the old formula of an audience, which was "kneel-down," "kneek-head, so that the bystarders can hear your skull crack," if it ever did exist at the court at Yeddo, was not used in my case. A faint request was made to me, at Simoda, that I would kneel, but I told them the request was offensive, and must not be repeated. That ended it.

ave, and must not be repeated. That ended it.

My return to Simoda was on a steamer presented to
the Japanese by the Dutch, and my subsequent voyages to and from Yeddo were all by water. I do not
know the exact date of my return to Simoda. There
is a perfect blank in my memory for about twenty
days. Suffice it to say, that on the 28th of March I
was aware that I was as helpless as a child, and that
I was also aware of the serious pattern of your illustration. was also aware of the serious nature of my illness. In April I again started for Yeddo, notwithstanding

In April I again started for Yeddo, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of the physicians, and I was so feeble that I was actually earned on board the steamer like a child. Happily no in effects followed this impradent, but absolutely necessary, step of mine. The Emperor manifested the greatest kindness and the most marked solicitude for my perfect restoration to health. He daily sent me some very sice affair that had been prepared in the palace. After about a fortught of these kind attentions, during which time I was rapidly gaining strength, his Majesty sent the Prince of Tamba to me to urge the use of a certain remedy, which the Prince described. If you are curious to know what the nature of the remedy was, you can turn to the second verse of the first chapter of the First Book of Kings," commonly called the Third Books of Kings." In justice to myself, permit me to add that my health has so rapidly improved that I have not used the imperial prescription. The weather

during April and May was charming, and each day I

during April and May was charming, and each day I felt its influence.

The Japanese pointed out various places of interest, such as temples, gardens, &c., which I visited with benefit to my health and relaxation for my mind. The Seeby, or theaters, of Yeddo are three in number. They are all in the north east part of the city, and only a few yards distant from each other. I intended to visit them, but my friend, the Prince of Sinano, earnestly requested me not to do so. He said no Japanes of rank could go there without being dispraced; that if an imperial officer should be seen there, he would be dismissed the service. He added, "you now stand as high as any man in Japan; why then, should you wish to cast yourself down from the honorable place you occupy!" Feeling convinced that his statements were correct, and not wishing to do anything that might lessen my induence as the representsthing that might lessen my influence as the representa-tive of my country, I did not go. The Japanese have very few ampsements; the principal ones are wrestling,

very lew amusements; the principal obes are wresting, jugglers, and toe spinaers.

Nothing analogous to the Rougen of Java, the Nauch girl of India, the Alme of Egypt, the Siva of Polynesia, or the Figurante of Paris is to be met here. A grand match of 100 of the crack wrestlers of Japan was got up for my amusement. Turn to Commodore Perry's work on Japan, page 431, and you will find a very good lithograph of this amusement. The de-description he gives of it is very correct, and corres-ponds with what I saw, with the exception that he says (page 433) that some of the wrestlers butted each other, and "kept up their brutal contest until their

ponds with what I saw, with the exception that he says page 433) that some of the wrestlers butted each other, and "kept up their brutal contest until their "forchands were bermeared with blood," Acc.

The jugglers are very clever. One of them made two butterfices of common thin paper. He first raised one of them up in the sir by the wind of his fan, made it flutter about his bead, slight on his fager, his arm, and his face; he next set the pair in motion, and it was really wonderful to see how natural the action was. They chased each other through the air in circles sometimes horizontal and sometimes vertical; they hovered ever the water that was in a china bowl, and at lest alighted on the rim of the bowl. The top-spinners would produce a sensation in New-York.

For the amusement of your children, and especially for the amusement of the little lady that was so indignant at seeing my ikeness exposed in the open air, I will describe the performance.

The exhibitor having spun a top, placed it on a board, where it revolved with great rapidity and stendiness, he then took it up and laid it on its side, where it remained without motion; he then talked to the top, and at the top; and, after making sundry flourishes with his fan, he again placed it upright on the board, and lo! it spun away se merrily as ever. Another top, when litted up by the spindle, made a noise exactly like your locust when held in the hand. A top was declared to be a female, and having let it spin awhile, he took it up, shook it, and down feli even distinct tons, all of which whiled merrily round.

noise exactly like your locust when held in the nami. A top was declared to be a female, and having let it spin swhile, he took it up, shook it, and down feli seven distinct tops, all of which whiled merrily round. Another suddenly changed into a lantern, and, after whirling some time, the lamp in the lantern was spontaneously lighted. A piece of sewing thread about five yards long was held extended by two persons: the exhibitor put a top on this thread, and it ran from one end to the other, always upright, and constantly revolving. The same feat was performed on the eige of a sword; the top ran from the hilt to the point, and back again to the hilt. I will only describe one more feat. In the court-ward, where the exhibition took place, a pole some 30 feet high was planted in the ground; from a cross-bar at the top of the pole a small house was suspended, (like your martin boxes), and from the door of the house a piece of twine hung down to the ground; the exhibitor placed a spinning top on the palm of his left hand, and seized the twice with his right; then, tossing the top up in the sir, he dexterously cast a turn of the twine around the lower windle and the top instantly began to ascend the desterously cast a turn of the twine around the lower spindle, and the top instantly began to ascend the twine, reached the door, which it force 1 pen, catered the house, and then quietly laid down to rest! In all

this exhibition there was neither trick nor deception; it was a plain exhibition of skill. Yours, sincerely, TOWNSEND HARRIS. P. S.—The distance from Simods to Yeddo is 130 P. S.—The distance from Simous to Teads is 130 miles by land; by water it is only about 80 miles. I did not describe the cultivation, houses, &c., I saw on the route, for all is an exact counterpart of Simoda, which I have already described to you.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, (
SIMODA, Japan, July 6, 1838. 5

My Dean Friend: I have visited the City of
Yeddo twice, and have passed some six months theraIn my letter to my friend, Mr. Dougherty, dated July
3, I have given an account of my journey and of the
ceremony that attended my audience of the Emperor.
The two letters will contain all I have to say about
the events of the last seven months. After my first
return from Yeddo, I was attacked by a nervous fever,
which afterward assumed a malignant type, and for which afterward assumed a malignant type, and for many days my life was in great danger. Thanks be to God! I recovered, and am now in my usual state of

The Emperor and the Council of State manifested The Emperor and the Council of State manifested the greatest aniety during my illness, and showed a marked solicitude for my recovery. His Maiesty daily ent me kind messages, with presents of fruit, arrow-root, &c.; he slee sont down two of his best physicians from Yeddo to attend me. The doctors sent a daily report of my condition to the Court, and on the receipt there of a bulletin to the effect that I could not recover, the Emperor issued an order to them to care me, and they were at the same time informed that the safety of their heads depended on my recovery. I cannot sufficiently thank those doctors for their unwearied attentions to me. Night and day one of them was always at my bed-side, and they showed all the gentleness and tenderness of a moman in their treatment of me.

shortly after my audie i.e., I had an interview with the Prince of B. an, Minister for Foreign Affaire, and the members of the Great Council of State, when I made an important communication to them, which cannot be repeated here. The interview lasted soveral bours, and was of great interest. A marked impresand was of great interest. A marked impres-s evidently made, and I had only to follow it cion was evidently made, and I had only to follow it up to give a hope of ultimate success. After this, I was constantly occupied in giving instruction to the Japanese on international law, on political economy, and explaining the operations of commerce. I found them to be profoundly ignorant of the polity of the Western World. My labor was long, ted ons and difficult. As the ideas I gave them were new, they had no terms in their language to express them: I had, therefore, to illustrate the meaning of many axioms by such allusions to familiar topics as would best convey the ideas. The axiom that "demand and supply regulate each other" took some days to be understood by them, for it brought up the whole principle of entire freedom of action among the producing classes of a country. Now, nothing could possibly be more directly opposed to Japanese ideas and customs that this very treedom of action. The Government interferes in freedom of action. The Government interferes in everything, even in affairs so trifling as to throw an air of ridicule over the whole matter. I labored inces santly to show them that the absence of protection, or santly to show them that the absence of protection, or interference, on the part of a government was the surest mode of encouraging and developing the indus-try of a country; I quoted Adam Smith, and all the maxims I could remember; and for examples of the soundness of my views I pointed to the condition of the various States of the Western World, and showed them that the relative properity of those States was in exact ratio of the freedom of action which was en-

in exact rathe of the investment of the mental joyed by the people.

It is impossible to give you an idea of the mental anxiety I suffered for months. I was without any adviser or assistant. I had no well-stored library to which I could resort, nor anything to rely on but my leave mental to the could be sufficient to the many days of care. which I could resort, nor anything to rely on but my own unaided memory. It cost me many days of care and nights of wakefulness. At length, I began to see that my arguments were about to bear fruit; this stimulated me to make new exertions, and, at last, I made converts of the Emperor (to whom all my argu-ments were reported), of all the members of the Great Council of State, and many of the Princes. This was followed by the appointment of my old friend, the Prince of Smano, and the Prince of Higo, as Commis-sioners to negotiate with me.

sioners to negotiate with me.

At our first meeting we exchanged our powers, and I found theirs to be as full as words could make them; out, before my second interview with them was over, was convened that they were in fact, only interme-fiaries, and that I was, in reality, negotiating with the

whole Council of State.

I cannot give you a detail of the negotiations, for that would be to divulge the treaty. When we came to the articles regulating trade, I had to give them a history of the revenue laws, and to enter into very minute details of custom-house regulations, a the manner in which they were executed. My lab was enhanced by the fact that the arguing of a given point, and getting them to agree to its decision was far from terminating them to agree to its decision, was far from terminating the question: for, after a matter had been deliberately settled, they would, at a subsequent meeting, open it anew, and proceed to argue it as gravely as though it had never been referred to, and there was not one of the articles but what was thus reargued at least three times, and some of them as many as ten times. In these negotiations I three the profit of was previous completely adopted. of them as many as ten times. In these negotiations I found the benefit of my previous commercial education, and also of the course I had adopted for my intercourse with the Japatees from my first arrival in the country, which was to be particularly careful to be prifectly exact in every statement I made to them, and to be cautious how I took any position; but, when it was ence taken, never to recede from it. As the negotiations preceded (annoying and embarrassing as they were in many respects), I was cheered by seeing that my labors would ultimately be crowned with a success far beyond my most sanguine expectations. At length a treaty was agreed on, and ordered to be engrossed.

You are well aware that I am not permitted to di-vulge the details of the treaty until it has been laid be-fore the President and received his approval: still, I cannot deny myreli the pleasure of communicating one of its provisions to you. All America as in Japan are to exjoy the free exercise of their religion, and they have

the right to build churches. The practice of trampling on the crucifix is abolished. When you remember that 225 years ago Christianity was extinguished in Japau, in the blood of a quarter of a million of Japanese converts, and when you call to mind the blasphemous proclamation of the then Emperor of Japan, in which he said, "If the God of the Christians himself comes "to Japan, I will put him to death!" you will be ready to ac mit that this result is as gratifying as it is surprising. I am proud and happy that this has been schieved by our country. It will be a good answer to the sneer of Burke, which has often been applied to our countrymen, "Your God is gold; your answer to the sneer of Burke, which has often been applied to our countrymen. 'Your God is gold; your Bible is a ledger.' The pleasure I feel in having made the treaty is enhanced by the reflection that there has been no show of coersis n, nor was menace in the least used by me to obtain it. There was no American man-of war within 1,000 miles of me for months before and after the negotiations. I told the Japanese at the outset that my mission was a friendly one; that I was not authorized to use any threats; that all I was not authorized to use any threats; that all I was not authorized to use any threats; that all I was not authorized to use any threats; that all I was not authorized to use any threats; that all I was not act to the would listen to the trails at his I. was that they would listen to the truths that I

would lay before them.

It was not until my second visit to [Yeddo that I It was not until my second visit to Weddo that I made any excursions in or around the city. I visited many temples, gardens. &c. The temples have nothing that arrests the attention in their structure or in their interiors, being in this respect less costly and ornamental than the Chinese temples. They are, however, kept much cleaner than the latter. Tany are usually placed in fine, open prounds, and surrounded by noble trees. The grounds are neatly kept, and are adorned with flowering shrubs and trees, among which the plum and cherry tree are to be remarked; they produce enormous blossoms, but, a's like many strewy men, they produce no fruit; rhododendrons of great beauty, and of the following colors, viz: pink, scarlet crimson, blue, yellow, violet and white. The dwarfurg of trees and distorting them into queer shapes is much practiced; and they cut the white. The cwalling of received; and they cut the foliage into rounded forms like dishes. I saw a number of cedes whose trucks and branches might be taken as representing the bronze of a vast épargue, while the foliage looked like emerald dishes.

while the foliage looked like emerald dishes.

The houses of the Japanese are of wood, and never more than two stories high; they are covered with thatch or tiles; the front and ends are closed by weeden window sashes, covered with paper, which gives a pleasant light in the interior, and wooden shutters enclose the windows at night. The interior is divided into rooms by means of sliting partitions, made of wooden frames, covered with paper. These partitions can be removed in a few momen's and the whole house thrown into one room. The floors are covered with straw mats some two inches thick; they are soft and fine, and are kept exquisitely clean. Neither chair, table, couch, nor bedstead, nor any ornamental article, is to be seen. The mat serves as ornamental article, is to be seen. The mat serves as a chair and table by day, and as a bed at night. This description of a house will apply to all, from the Palace of the Emperor to the cettage of the peasant. In Winter they are warmed by charcoal brasiers. There is to a chamney tor a pane of window glass to be found in the whole empire.

The gilded columns apporting the fretted ceilings, and golden roofs of stately palaces, described by the cld writers on Japan, are not to be found, and I am assured by the Japanese that they never had any existence out of the "Traveler's Tales," which relate such marry is about Japane.

ervels about Japan.
The Japanese are eminently genial in their dispo-The Japanese are eminently gaptal in their dispositions, and there is a condisity in their refined politeness that convinces one of their sincerity. They are friggal in everything, and utilitarian up to the standard of good and wise old Jeremy Bentlam. Food is abundant and cheap. The beggars of Japan are mostly a religious class, and all are as fat as seals. Not one Japanese in fifty ever tastes of any animal food except fish. Sugar is the only luxary, and yet I buy it here in Simoda cheaper than you can in New-York. They are the best fed, clad, and lodged, and the least overworked, of any people on earth. God grant that future generations may not have cause to regret the hour I arrived in Japan. The usual dress of the Japanese of rat k is of silk; but on the occusion of my audience the robles were dresses made of a coarse of the Japanese of ratk is of silk; but on the occasion of my audience the nobles were dresses made of a coarse yellow grass cloth. This, as they say, is to remind them of the poverty and irrigality of their amounts. I have never seen a diamond, pearl, or ornament of gold or silver, worn by any person in Japan.

As you take an interest in the "fair sex," you will expect some description of the beauties of Japan. The women of condition rever make visits (except the mother to a married daughter), have no assemblages of their "dear five hundred friends;" nor do they as-semble at the tea table, to hold high courts of consur-on the namers and morals of their friends. Tuey go on the namers and morals of their friends. They go out once or twice in a year to visit some celebrated temple, but their ordinary devotions are paid at a shrine within their houses, or at a pretty Mix creected within the inclosures of their grounds. The females of the laboring classes perform some portion of outdoor labor; but they are not overworked as in China and other parts of Asia. Polygamy obtains—i. e., a man may have any number of "second wives." When a fercale is selected as a first wife, she prepares for her "change of condition" by smearing her teeth with a horrid mixture which not only blackers them forever, but also desiroys a portion of the guans, and the lips sometimes remine permanently swolen.

She exat shaves her eyebrows and exterminates the lips sometimes remain permanently swolen. She next shaves her cyclrows and exterminates her cyclrobes, and changes the fashion of her hair. She has now only to bring the knot of her girdle round She has now only to bring the knot of her girdle round to the front, and all the world know ones are as a new wife, the commander-in-hier of all the "second wives," and the undisputed proprietrees of all the children born in the house. Thus be privilege remipds one of a similar right exerted by the wives of the respectable Abraham machel and Leab). The second wives do not perform any of these absurd actions, consequently they are by far the best of the To just of recipiers. A lady sard act of c, cohecquently they are by far the best-locking in the eyes of the To jin or foragaers. A lady in full dress—i. e., made up for mischief—is worth de-scribing. Her face is thickly covered with rice thour, on which rouge—real rouge—is prettily piaced, while her lips are brought to that just violet tinge that her lips are brought to that just violet tage that crives the Japanese lover even to making poetry; her robes are numerous and clumsy, and her girdle is so vest in its amplitude, that it would make a robe for any ordinary woman; her head is bristing with metal ornaments that look like the grand athers of all the tuning forks; her really pretty feet are protected by neat straw sandals; when she walks she minees her steps as though her legs were tied together at the

knees.

Did I ever tell you of the description a young Malay Tunangong of Sumatra, once gave me of a young girl with whom he was in love? No. Then you shall have it row: "Tuan," s id he, "Tuan, she is high-bosomed and moon-faced; she has a mole on her cheek like a spot of an bergie; her lips are like the new-cut shell of the margorteen; her teeth are whiter than the chambaka flower; her breath makes the clove-tree chambaka flower; her breath makes the clove-tree shed of the margoticen; her teeth are whiter than the chambaka flower; her breath makes the clove-tree die with envy; her hair is blacker than the night of separation to the distracted lover; her form is like a branch of willow, and as she walks her hips move from side willow.

from side to side!

Yeddo covers more ground than London, and its
population is about two millions. The Japanese say
that no census is ever taken in Japan; that returns
are made of the numbers of certain classes; but as the from side to side! nobies, peasants, mechanics and women and children are omitted from these returns, they do not serve even are omitted from these returns, they do not serve even as a basis for estimates of population. The Japanes-gave me a map of the city, but as it is constructed without reference to a scale, it is of little value; even the compass bearings of different points in the city are incorrect. The streets generally are of good width and are well sewered, but they are all unpaved. No carriages are seen; a few hand-carts are used to transport heavy articles; canals intersect the city is various directions.

The chief feature of Yeddo is the " Castle," as it is The chief feature of Yeddo is the "Castle," as it is called. This consists of four irregular circles, or rather polygons, all surrounded with mosts or ditches; the three inner circles have atone walls, or a bank of earth faced with stone, and varying in hight from twelve to thirty feet, according to the nature of the ground on which they are built. The gate-ways through the walls open into quadrangles of fifty to sixty feet; the gate of egreus being placed at right argies with the entrence gate. As a means of defense, the Castle is unworthy of its name, except against assailants armed with bows and arrows. The mosts are fordable, and are some eighty to one hundred and nesaliants armed with bows and arrows. The mosts are fordable, and are some eighty to one hundred and fity feet wide, spanned by neat wooden bridgis. The inner polygon is occupied exclusively by the Emperor and his sons and families; the second, by the Council of State and Princes; the third and fourth polygons by the Dimios, titular princes, and high officers of the Government. I will close this unreasonably long letter by showing you how cheaply a man may procure a reputation as a savant to this country. Talking one day with the Prince of Tamba about dogs, I stated that I had always observed that where a dog had any white about his that where a dog had any white about his hody the terminal hairs in his tail would also be white. The Prince opened his eyes at this, and, when he went bome, ordered an examination dogs in his premises, which were found to be marked as I stated. Interested in this, he ordered his servants as I stated. Interested in this, he ordered his servants to scour the neighboring streets and temple grounds, and bring up all their pariah inhabitants. These also stood the test. Amazed at this, he repeated my statement and his experience at the Castle, where some four hundred to five hundred of the high nobles assemble daily. Universal interest was cruited, and there ensued such a dog hunt as Yeddo never saw be fire. Dogs of every kind were scrutinized, from the high priced pug, called in their vernacular jin, down mengy vagabond that skulked about and i his living. Still my tale about dogs tails he test. At last letters were written to Kiotoosaca and other large towns, ordering a general ca-nine examination. When the reports arrived, my glory and reputation reached the culminating point, and I was looked upon by the Japanese as you West-erns lock on Buffor, Cuvier & Co.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. Ever yours, sincerely,

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN SIXTY

Prof. Steiner, the young American Aeronaut that made an aerial flight from Cincinnati to this city last Fall, alighting in a neighboring cornfield, has been engaged for some time in attempts to solve the problem of serial navigation, and, it is thought, has been successful. The Xenia News announces that he is about to make a practical application of the resul's of his experimenting. The editor of that paper has been shown the plans and specifications of a monster airship. designed to cross the Atlantic in sixty hours, for the construction of which Prof. Steiner desires to secure the aid of Congress. The general idea of the plan for its construction is thus given:
The bottom is to be of thin sheet copper, weighing

The bottom is to be of thin sheet copper, weighing not more than half a pound to the square foot. It is to be eight sheet, very much like the Winams steamer, 300 feet long and 80 feet in diameter at the center, topening towards each extremity. Beneath this balleon is to be suspended by wire cables a platform of the same conical shape with the balloon itself. On the central part of this platform is to be placed the machinery of the air-ship and the cabin for passengers. The surface measure of the balloon will be 151,425 equare feet, and its total weight will be 37 tons. It will contain 2,894,460 cubic feet of gas, which will support in the air a weight of 86 tuns. The platform,

will contain 2,894,460 cubic feet of gas, which will support in the air a weight of 86 tuns. The platform, cabin, machinery, &c., are estimated at 18 tuns, leaving still power enough to elevate 21 tuns of passergers, freight and ballast.

It is proposed to propel this vessel by means of large paddles or fans, to work in the air as the paddles of a steamboat work on the water. There is to be one wheel on each side of the vessel, and at the stern is to be a screw propeller, all of there to be worked by steam engines placed at the center of the platform. The side wheels have the paddles so arwerked by steam engines placed at the center of the platform. The side wheels have the paddles so ar-ranged as to fold up like a lady's fan as they enter the wheel-house above, and to unfold again as they strike the air in the desired direction. There are to be three small oscillating engines, of five horse power, one for

To confine the balloon to a given hight above the rater, it must be evenly ballasted, and strached to a copper float in the water, connected to the platferm underneath the sir-ship by a coil of wire rope. An ingenious contrivance, which cannot be satisfactorily explained on paper, is attached to the platform, whereby the balloon is as certainly steered as a ressel in the water.

Prof. S. thinks he has effectually overcome the two Prof. S. thinks he has effectively overcome in experimental enterthing the countered by all experimenters in aerial ravigation v.z.: the expansion and contraction of gss, and the difficulty in exhausting the common air from a balloon with rigid sides, without having it crushed. The means used to obviate these difficulties we have not the space to explain; but, suffice it to say, the process seems wholly practicable and effective.

It is calculated that, with head winds, a speed of 40 It is calculated that, with the air ship, and with favorable gales the speed would be increased to 100. Prof. S. estimates the cost of building such a

GOING TO EUROPE IN A BALLOON.

Mr. John La Mountain, the aeronaut, is again in this city, where he will remain a few days. He has made arrangements for the construction in Boston of a balloon with which he designs to make an attempt a balloon with which he designs to make an attempt to cress the Atlantic next Summer. The money is to be furrished by a wealthy gentleman of the uncers Athers, who has sufficient confidence in the practicability of the scheme to make a venture in it. The balloon is to be of sik, with an ascensive power which will make it capable of carrying a life boat stocked with provisions and four passengers. The power it is designed to employ is the gun-cotton engine—one of which, owned by a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., has been tested, and found to operate satisfactorily. Before the venture at sailing over the ocean, it is designed to make three long voyages, starting from Western cities, for the purpose of testing the apacity of the balloon, and the effect of the employment of machinery. Mr. Wise, the "father of ballooning in America," who has been in consultation with Mr. La Mountair, approves of his plan in all its details, and Mountair, approves of his plan in all its details, and will give him the benefit of his remarkable experience in suggestions as to the manner of carrying it out.

VARIATION OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

The Magnetic Needle has been used very generally in this country for determining the directions or bearing of lines in ordinary land surveys. The results given by it, particularly those of the earlier surveys, are often very unsatisfactory, so much so that many disputes about land boundaries involve simply the question of magnetic bearing of lines. The difficulties are from two sources: the errors of previous surveyors, and peculiarities of the needle. For the first, there is no general temedy; but many of the diffities in the use of the needle are now understood.

The direction of the magnetic meridian and conse quently of any line refered to it, indicated by the needle, is constantly changing. Its movements vary both in direction and amount, and are usually classified under the heads irregular, diurnal and secular. Appart from the scientific interest which a knowledge of these changes, part'cularly of the last commonly called variation possesses, it is of great practical importance to ergineers, surveyors and lawyers, to all interested in the bearing of lines.

theories and speculations have been printed on the magnetic needle; yet not one practical surveyor in five has v reliable fact or even definite ideas about the subect. Our American text books on surveying, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, "either give no facts at all about variation, or worse, give incorrect ones. The practical problem is: Having given the mag-

netic bearing of a line and the date at which it was taken, to find the bearing of the same line at some other date. To do this we want the variation or change in declination and its direction for the time between the dates. This variation, applied with its proper sign to the one bearing as a correction, will give the earing at the required date.

The following facts were kindly communicated in answer to inquiry by Mr. Charles A. Schott, assistant United States Coast Survey, and are published by permission of the Superintendent, Prof. A. D. Bache. For the territory which they can be made to cover by interpolating it, the greater part of New-York, New-Jersey and New-England, they are undoubtedly the most reliable in existence. This table gives the westerly magnetic declination, or the angle between the true and magnetic meridians; from it the variation can be easily obtained. The fractional parts of de-

F. ()	Biece use in accimion.		
	New-York.	Albany. B	arlington, l
	Lat. 40° 45'.		Lat. 44
	Lon. 740 01'.	Lon. 73º 45'.	Len. 73
ed.	1700 8-53*		
	1710 8.05*	8-53	13.4
	17:20 7-65*	7-87	12%
9	1730 7-05*	7-19	11:5
	1740 6-41*	6:54	11.1
	1750 5-77*	5-96	10-6
	1760 5-19*	5 48	9.0
8	1770 4:71"	5:14	8-2
	1780 4.36"	4.95	840
찕	1790, 4.18	4-92	7.8
	1800 4-17*	5.06	7.5
	1810 4/31"	5:36	7.0
	1800 4-68	5.80*	7-6
	1830 5:16*	6.35*	8.3
	1840 5:73*	6-98*	9-6
	1850 6-37*	7-65*	9.6
	1860 7:01	8-32	10.2

The numbers marked by stars (*) are from actual obvation; the others are computed. Inspection of the table shows that during the greater part of the last century the north end of the needle was moving east, i. e., its westerly declination was decreasing, and that since it has been moving west; hence the westerly declination has been lucreasing. It was stationary a New-York, Albany and Burlington respectively in

w years is 5' 8", 3' 9" and 4' 5" respectively.

The variation changes but little for a moderate diference of longitude; thus, the variation for any given periods at Albany, obtained from the table, can be used without material error for Boston and Dankirk, which have about the same latitude. To illustrate: he hearing of a line at this place was, in 1715, N. 459 W., required its present bearing. We may use the variation at Albany, where the declination in 1715, by interpolation in the table was 8° 20' west, and in 1858, it is 8º 20' west. This shows that the magnetic needle has the same direction now at Sche-

nectarly that it had in 1715, hence the line has the same

bearing as them. It is to be hoped that results similar to the above by all parts of the country where observations have born taken, will be given to the public, and through a co other source than deep and voluminous works which practical men seldom meet, and often could not understand if they did, thereby saving to the people thousands now spent in litigation about the directions of zes. T. B. BROOKS, Surveyor and Engineer. Schencetady, N. Y., Dec. 1858

FROM NORTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA From At Occasional Correspondent.
ERIE, Pa., Jan. 14, 1859.

Doubtless a letter from this locality may be nteresting to many readers of THE TRIBUNE-A paper which has attained a larger circulation in North-western Pennsylvania then any other journal either local or metropolitan. Erie was famous (notorious, if you please) in times past for its bellicore-not to say lawless-attitude to ward the Lake Shore Railroads. For the past two years, however, it has maintained a commendable quietude, and committed no evert aggressions upon the rights of corporations. "No war nor battle-sound" has disturbed the peace of plodding, law-abiding citizens, or annoyed and discommoded the weary traveler bound eastward or westward on the great thoroughfare which stretches along the southern shore of Lake Erie. After the storm came the calmpeacefulness, peniterce, repentance, have come to many who were formerly fierce for fight, and in-stead of open advocates of outrages upon the traveling public and corporations, we now find either timid apologists for past offerses, or outspoken deprecation of the deeds of violence which ren dered the city a by-word and reproach throughout

Tradition says that, centuries ago, this region was inhabited by a fierce and warlike tribe of In-dians, the Irrironous, or Eries (hence the name Erie), and that these aborigines were a terror to Effe), and that these aborigines were a terror to surrounding nations, on account of their gigantic stature and great power. Perhaps the ferocity which distinguished them is indigenous to the locality, and may have been inherited by the white settlers, who now have possession of the country. And perhaps this may account for the ferocious and inscreasing actual to the perhaps the perhaps to the perhaps the perhaps to the perhaps the perhaps the perhaps to the perhaps the perhaps the perhaps the perhaps the perhaps to the perhaps and inexcusable conduct of that portion of the population which was so rampant in the noted "Railroad war." Let us accept this as the only rational theory for a series of disgraceful riots, which proved most disastrous to the commercial interests

and good name of the city.

The greatest drawback to the growth and prosperity of the place has been the blind policy of real perity of the place has been the blind policy of real estate owners. Owing to the mutual advantages of the location and the prospect of the completion of important railroad projects, property-holders have clung to their lands with wonderful tenacity, hoping to be enriched by the enterprise of others. They have withheld aid from public improvements, and nursed the delusive idea that capitalists from abroad must complete these works for the benefit of the commerce of the country, and have not beeded the truthful maxim that "Heaven have not heeded the truthful maxim that " Heaven

have not heeded the truthful maxim that "Fleaven" helps those who help themselves." "We have the best harbor on the lakes—we have a magnificent site for a city," say they; "and some day or other commerce will be forced to this point." And so they have sat still, and mutually admired the harbor and the fine lands, and have been perfectly innocent of the enterprire and energy which builds great cities and establishes manufactories, and partakes of the go-ahead spirit of the age. Everybody has been waiting for the Sunbury and Eric Railroad to bring wealth upon its cars and ay it at their doors. The natural consequence of all this has been to prevent cuterprising men from locating in the place, and capitalists have passed by and invested their means in places where the people are wide-awake to their real interests.

But despite the lethargy which prevails among us, there are symptoms of an era of speculation and improvement. The prospect of the speedy completion of the Sunbury and Erie and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroads has attracted the attention of capitalists to this place as a desirable point at which to make investments. Within the past week a large amount of real estate has changed hands—lands which have hitherto remained unimproved and comparatively unproficable have been be by men or wealth and enterprise, who design making improvements. One lot of thirty acres in the outskirts of the city was purchased by a Philadelphia capitalist on very fair terms. The same party is negotiating for the purchase of two or three other sked for land range from \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. Most land-owners hold their lots so high that those who wish to purchase are prevented, because they cannot afford to make the necessary improvements

at such prices.

A gentleman from Philadelphra is here trying to purchase a large tract of lard on which to erect cheap tenements for mechanics and working men; neat and commodious houses which can be purchased at low prices, the payments not to be heavier than ordinary rents on the same kind of dwellings. He will in all probability conclude a pur-

chase in a few days.

The Sunbury and Eric Railroad, which is to connect Eric with Philadelphia, is progressing with all possible expedition. It is confidently announced by the President, Mr. Morehead, that this great road will be in running order in less than two years. The appropriation last winter of \$7,000,000, the proceeds of the sales of the then remaining portion of the Public Works, renders the comple-tion of the work certain, and relieves it of all deavs and embarrassments incident to hard times. The iron will be put down next spring on some thirty miles of the road at the Eric end, as soon as the state of the ground will admit. This portion will be placed in running order in the course of the

The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, which is to form the shortest connection between Lake Eric and the Ohio River, is progressing finely. Over 46 miles are graded ready for the track, and the iron has been put down on ten miles of the northern end of the road. This road is being built mainly by the Buffalo and Eric Railroad Company. During the coming Summer it is contemplated to put the road in running order as far as the coal fields of Mercer County, near West Greenville. It will shortest and best route between the vast form the shortest and best route between the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Buffalo, and at the same time open up railroad communication with the Conneaut and Chenargo Valleys, the most heantiful section of country in the State. The beautiful section of country in the State. The farm and dairy, in this region is very heavy, and must be profitable to the only railroad thorough-fare which passes in a southerly direction in Western Pennsylvania.

A bill is now before the Legislature to extend

the time for the completion of the Erie City Rallroad to 1863. This contemplated road, it should be borne in mind, is to connect the New-York and Erie Railroad with Lake Erie and the West by a shorter route, diverging from the present main line at Little Valley, N. Y., and striking the lake at this point. The advantages of such a road to the York and Erie cannot be too highly estimated, and ought to have secured its completion years ago. I am informed that the attention of Western anitalists interested in the Lake Shore Railroad is now turned toward the Eric City Railroad, and that it is highly probable that they will undertake to raise the necessary funds and commence opera-ions next Summer. This interest has been aroused by the movements of those interested in he Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who contemplate building a broad guage road from Lit-le Valley via Warren and Meadville, through Penn-ylvania, to connect with other roads, forming a ntinuous six-feet track from New-York to St.

However disastrously the hard times have affected most railroad projects throughout the country, it is very evident that this region has escaped without great suffering, for during the past year the work has gone on with renewed vigor on both the Sunbury and Pittsburgh Roads. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that there were no failures of any conse quence in this city or vicinity during the trying times of 1857. The distress was not so general and severe as in other large towns and cities. This is measurably to be attributed to the prudence and carefulness of our business men. True, most of

" Gillerple's is the best.